SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1885.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their newsman nishes them with the entire paper.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for week ending Oct. 17, 1885, was:

126,883 Thursday... 91,243 Friday... 90,999 Saturday... 91,884 Weekly... Total for the week

A Great Burial in the West.

"The overhead telegraph wires are finally disappearing, giving way to the underground system." This pleasant intelligence is not New York news, but Chicago news.

We have heard a good many stories about the size of Chicago girls' feet. We wish our New York girls had feet big enough to walk over the telegraph wires in this city.

On the 14th day of June, 1884, the Legislature of this State ordered that before the 1st day of November, 1885, every corporation, sociation, or person owning or controlling telegraph, telephonic, electric, or other wires in the cities of New York and Brooklyn should have the same removed from the surface of all streets or avenues.

New York has a Democratic reform Mayor. the Hon. WILLIAM R. GRACE. Brooklyn has a Republican reform Mayor, the Hon. SETH Low. Chicago has a Democratic Mayor, who, so far as we are informed, puts in no claim to be considered a reformer of any kind, the Hon. CARTER HARRISON; and yet Chicago is putting her telegraph wires under her feet, while New York and Brooklyn will continue to leave their wiry network overhead for many a long day.

The Political Snob.

The typical contemporary American suob, the Philadelphia Bulletin thinks, was the fastidious dude who lately made this remark: "Oh, dear me! I never go to the --- Theatre, because the best seats in the house are only a dollar. I don't car if the performance is the best in town, I shouldn't thin

of going, because, you see, anybody can afford to spen a dollar, and I should never know what sort of person was sitting beside me." He was an ass, undoubtedly, and an out-

and-out snob, for only snobs are anxious lest observers fail to take them for important social characters; and people who are really entitled and accustomed to respectful con sideration are not afraid of losing it because they are seen in the company of those of whom the snobs do not approve. Of course social pretenders need to be far more cautlous about all such matters than men and women whose standing is secure.

But a more objectionable variety of snob than this asinine Philadelphia dude is the political snob. He is a creature generated by Mugwumpism, and as the Evening Post, his dry nurse, describes him, " is essentially a solitary animal," with a morbid dread of being regarded as anything else except highly respectable. Above all things he avoids association with "the boys," and files instinctively from any political candidate who makes himself so popular that he is called by a nickname, as so many of the greatest of the world's leaders have been called. He would as soon think of parting his hair elsewhere than in the middle, as of voting for the "Bobs," "MIKES," and "PATS" of politics; and it is enough for him that some people speak of the Democratic candidate for Governor as "DAVE" HILL. Vote for a DAVE? Impossible!

He is very anxious to cast a "clean ballot" all by himself, and wants it generally understood that he has none of the enthusiastie devotion to party manifested by the ungenteel public. He speaks of the Halls in which Democratic nominations are made as if they were filthy places fit only for the vulgar, and for Tammany Hall especially be has unutterable loathing. The thought that the "common people" are in the majority and have as much right to vote as he has almost drives him into exile. He would have the polls fumigated and perfumed before he entered to deposit his dainty ballot containing only the names of candidates "with know," At any rate, as the Evening Post, his spokesman, explains, there is "the only place" where " he cares to meet politicians or have anything to do with them:" for the political snob looks on a politician as a low character in whose company he must not be seen by his fellow snobs.

Is not this variety of suob, then, more contemptible than the Bulletin's idiot?

The invasion of Bulgaria by a Servian army means, of course, that King MILAN will endeavor to extort from Prince ALEX-ANDER an equivalent for the latter's annexation of Eastern Roumelia. So much is obvious, but the fact that such compensation is sought on the east at the cost of a Christian principality, rather than on the south at the ostensible expense of Turkey, casts light upon a feature of the situation which of late has been obscured, to wit, the preposeessions and purposes of Austria. From the moment that the Servian battalions massed at Nissa are directed on Sophia instead of on Pristina, it becomes impossible to credit the perfunctory announcement made in Vienna that King MILAN must not expect support in his aggression from the HAPS BURG Kalser. Direct support he may not ed, but that Austria means to cry Hands off! to Russia and to Turkey may be inferred from the simultaneous notice to the Austro-Hungarian railway and steamship companies to prepare for the transportation of troops and of material of war.

It was pointed out by THE SUN immedi-

ately after the outbreak at Philippopolis that unless Turkey were allowed to forthwith assert her treaty rights and reëstablish her authority in Eastern Roumelia, Servia would feel compelled to avert immediate subordinacy and ultimate suffocation by redressing the balance of power among the Danubian principalities. From the outset it was plain that, unless King MILAN obeyed the national impulse toward expansion, which in this case was identical with the instinct of self-preser vation, he would lose his throne, and possibly his life. No one now doubts that at the recent meeting of the Skuptschina at Nissa he pledged himto execute the popular resolve. But for turning the eruptive force of the country eastward instead of south ward, he had political and military reasons of the strongest character. Ever since 1878 the Servians have been embittered by the action of the Berlin Congress in allotting to Bulgaria a strip of territory in which the Serb element was powerful, and which in-cluded the Danubian fortress of Widdin and the important city of Sophia. The conquest, oreover, of this belt would be easy, prowided they had only the Bulgarians to deal with. On the other hand, an advance upon Pristina would inevitably bring the Servian troops in contact with Turkish veterans, against whom they could not stand, and would be certain also to give umbrage to Austria, whose eventual progress from Novi Bazar to

Salonics would be apt to be obstructed by Servian extension in a southward direction. But any strengthening of Servia not involving interference with her own ultimate designs must be secretly welcome to Austria for recent events, and particularly the erec tion of Bulgaria into a rival principality have tended to convert King MILAN'S little State into a useful satellite of the Vienna Government.

But can it be assumed that the Servians in a march upon Sophia and Widdin will have only Bulgarians to cope with? It would seem at first sight indisputable that Russia which sacrificed so much to create a selfgoverning Bulgaria, could not remain an im-

passive spectator of its dismemberment. We should also bear in mind that Bulgaria, though practically autonomous, is still nom inally bound by ties of vassalage to the Sultan, and a suzerain would nathrally resen the mutilation of a vassal's territory to the profit of an independent power. It is true that Prince ALEXANDER is a rebellious vas sal, and if the Porte meant to acquiesce in his selzure of Eastern Roumelia, i might view without repugnance his losse on the west. But according to the tenor of all the latest despatches from Constantinople the Sultan persists in a desire to restore the status quo at Philippop olls, and the Conference has refrained from forbidding him to do so. If, therefore, Turkey could be assured of neutrality on the part of the great powers, she would proceed to occupy Roumella, depose Prince ALEX

ANDER in Bulgaria, and drive the Servians behind their own frontiers. Consent to the aggrandizement of Servis, even at Bulgaria's expense, might, in a certain contingency be considered the least of two evils, but in itself would seem objectionable from a Mos lem point of view, because it would inevitably provoke like demands from Greece and Montenegro. Everything, in fact, depends on the action of the Czar. If the Russian troops which have lately been assembled in Bessarabia are

now moved forward on the pretence of defending Bulgaria against Servian invasion it will be the Sultan's cue to sanction King MILAN'S demand for Widdin and Sophia, from the well-founded belief that Turkey can thus purchase the cooperation of Aus tria, whose protégé King MILAN is. Will Russia interpose, or will she leave Prince ALEXANDER, whom she has found refractory to his fate? That is the decisive question which the despatches of the next few days should answer.

The Romance of Commerce.

It is a curious feature of the warfare of some African tribes that during hostilities their women freely visit each other's markets to exchange their various produce, and then return in safety to their own districts. They do not permit a little blood spilling to interfere with the interests of commerce On a much larger scale, the civilized world is exchanging many thousands of dollars' worth of property with certain great tribes that are fanatical enemies of the Caucasian race, and among them only a half dozen white men have ever dared to risk their lives. Some of the finest ostrich feathers in the

nivilized markets come from the upper Niger region, and are taken to Timbuctoo to be packed for shipment across the Sahara des ert. Several other large towns on the southern edge of the Sahara compete with Timbuctoo in this business, but the feathers from Timbuctoo are considered the finest. It takes about two years to bring these handsome plumes within reach of the ladies whom they are to adorn, and in their zigzag travels from the starting point to the Mediterranean they pass through very little country where a white man would be safe

A while ago the French talked of building a railroad across the Sahara to Timbuctoo Dr. LENZ, the German geologist, who, in the guise of a Mohammedan, was the fifth and ast white visitor to this celebrated place. believes the scheme to be impracticable. It would be violently opposed by the native tribes, who, with the aid of 40,000 camels, now monopolize the extensive trade between Morocco and the upper Niger. These animals bear slowly across the Sahara the feathers, ivory, and other products that pass whom a gentleman could associate, you by barter from one trader to another until

they fall at last into European hands. If we should mark off on the map of the northern part of our own country a tract corresponding in size with the Sahara, then our great lakes would, roughly speaking, represent the pure sand wastes of the African desert, and the other and larger part of North America would stand for the vast regions where wells and cases abound, and where caravans can find at nearly every camp a little herbage for their camels Caravans could not safely cross the great sand lakes, but by shaping their routes around them, or crossing the narrow straits of sand that join them, they pick their way over the desert. Often our ostrich feathers are bought, not with the products of Europe or Morocco, but with salt. Caravans star empty-handed from the Mediterranean, and oad in the Sahara with sait, which has a ready sale in many an oasis and in all the

ands on the southern edge of the desert.

The travels of many of the fine feathers in Broadway shop windows would make a story well worth hearing. Kept for months in th grass huts of savage hunters, bought by the dusky Niger River merchants with strings of cowry shells, stored in the low mud-walled warehouses of Timbuctoo, packed away in bales upon the backs of camels, traversing routes that are marked by the bones of camels and a line of more or less widely separated wells, sometimes stolen by the Sa haran robber bands that lie in wait for these travelling merchants, they pass through many strange vicissitudes before they reach the fair women to whose decoration all these remote and savage agencies have labored to contribute. They nearly reach the sea before a white man can become their owner. Even in Fez, the commercial metropolis of Morocco, the presence of the white infidels of the north inspires only feelings of bitter hatred, and the Government of Morocco refuses to let white travellers go south of the Atlas Mountains, on the ground that it cannot protect them

its own territories. These wares, brought in such a remarkable manner from the broad Soudan, strikingly illustrate the fact that no walls of religiou hate or race prejudice can effectively bar the way to any region of the world which the commerce of Christian nations chooses to enter

from the violence of the wild tribes within

The Anxiety of Two Young Men.

Two young men come to us, the one from far-away Kansas and the other from this city, both making a confession they would keep from other ears. "My case," says the Kansas youth, "is a little too delicate to come out in THE SUN," and therefore he begs that we will treat it in private correspondence with him, and expresses his readiness to remunerate us properly. The New York questioner, however, will be content if we concent hi dentity, provided that we give him a prompt eply, which, he says, he needs to assist him n his "matrimonia! efforts."

We will treat the two cases together, and

here before all the readers of THE BUN, for we must positively refuse to give advice by private letter, as we are so often requested to do, and instead of making any charge, we always offer it gladly and freely for the general benefit. Our young friend in Kansas must remember, too, that his hopes and anxieties also weigh heavily on the spirits of

many contemporary youth.

Yes, the confession made in these two letters is frequently whispered to us:

"I am a young man in my twenty-second year, appearance is youthful in the extreme. I would it grow a moustache for looks' sake, not that I prefer hairy lip to a smooth one. Please recommend some ar tiffolal means of raising a moustache—also if it can be darkened without dyeing.

"P. S.—We would like to read some articles on the

union of Churches from THE BUR." "Owing to a large sore on my lip some time since, my

that will cause the hair to grow more abundantly f consider that a fine moustache can be used to a

We do not know what our correspondent neans by the advantageous use to which a fine moustache can be put, and yet, undoubt edly, it is an ornament to the masculine countenance, and nature would not have provided for its growth without having had in view some valuable practical purpose. Like the beard, it serves as a needed protection and men look a great deal better since they have generally taken to wearing moustaches though the time is not far past when a man who let the hair grow on his upper lip was looked upon here as a bad or an eccentric character-a gambler or a crank. Nowadays nearly every man wears moustaches with the exception of priests and coachmen, with whom shaving is a professional necessity Actors, too, are sometimes obliged to sacrifloe their moustaches to the requirements of their art, but they do it sadly and rebelliously. Even many clergymen now permit their moustaches to grow, greatly to the improvement of their appearance in the pulpit and out.

How often and how successfully applications for stimulating the growth of the beard are used we do not know, for those who resort to them seem to keep the matter a se cret; but such preparations are all the time advertised, as they would not be if there was not a considerable domand for them. We have seen pictures representing a youth pefore and after using the moustach ulant, and if they are truthful it is possible to raise a luxuriant moustache on a downy lip in a few months; but we do not see how

In the ordinary course of nature the moustache will grow of itself, except in some rare instances, and in those, beyond a question, no efforts at artificial propagation can be successful. Therefore our young friends have probably only to be patient, for in due time their moustaches will come out all right, and the less they think about the matter the shorter the time will seem. It is true enough that many fellows can show a pretty vigorous moustache even before they hav sched their majority, but no young man need despair of the future because he sees nothing except down on his lip at twenty-two, and if he is youthful looking so much the better. The time will come when he would gladly sacrifice the most luxuriant moustache if he could regain that appearance, "youthful in the extreme," which he has been so fortunate as to preserve even into manhood. And let your moustache grow, when it does grow, of the color nature gives it. You cannot alter

that except by dyeing-a wretched resort. Nor would stimulated moustaches help our young friends in their "matrimonial efforts" with any girls who were worth marrying. Such maidens do not stop to examine whether their suitors have moustaches or not before giving them a favorable answer. They would be more likely to laugh at you if you pushed forward the growth so rapidly as to excite suspicions that you had employed artificial stimulants, and it is a dreadful thing for a young man to make himself really ridiculous in the eyes of a girl whose heart he would capture.

No. no! Be patient, and in due time, when your looks need them, the moustaches will be sure to come. As to the union of Churches, that is a subject we cannot discuss while we are on the moustache question.

To a Grammar School Graduate.

A lad who has gone to work in an office. after having been graduated at a public school of this city, writes to us a well-expressed letter asking us why we criticise so severely the education given at these schools. "I and many others who are in the same situation," he says, "need encouragement from you instead of constant references to our lynorance."

Our young friend is all wrong. We do not repreach him for ignorance of what he ought to know, but only find fault with the system of instruction to which he was compelled to submit, and which turned him out unfitted to be anything else except an office boy. He has probably done the best he could with his opportunities, and has got from his schooling all the profit that could be drawn from it. Very likely, too, he is in advance of the run of school boys so far as general knowledge is concerned, for he seems to have been studious and anxious to learn.

What we say is that the four millions of dollars annually laid out by the Board of Education are sadly misspent when bright and industrious boys like him are graduated from the free schools after years of clos study without having received a training that helps them in the practical work of life He was as well fitted to be an office boy, to run errands, so soon as he had learned to read and write and cipher, as he was when he had completed the whole of the long and varied course at the grammar school.

The instruction beyond the merely el nentary, which he has received at so much cost of money to the public and of labor or his own part, has not really advanced him on the road to a successful career. If he had left school two or three years before, he would probably now be further along, and better educated for practical purposes.

The trouble is that he was not kept at study necessary for him, considering that he had to earn his living, but only acquired a super ficial knowledge of many things. Therefore when he had finished the course, he was capable of doing nothing except work that is committed to the most unskilled. Wha he had learned with so much difficulty did not commend him to employers, who looked on him as a lad who had yet to begin his practical education, and very likely he will suffer his life long because of the deficiencies in the system of public instruction to which

he was subjected. That is what we mean, dear boy, when w say that the Board of Education is not doing justice to the great mass of the youth of New York, but is giving them a kind of instruc tion not adapted to the needs of those who must work for their living, and can ill afford to spend any time in acquiring what is not necessary as an actual help to that end.

The explorations in southern Alaska which Lieut. ALLEN has just completed are of unusual interest and importance. He has travelled for more than 1,500 miles through the southern part of the Yukon basin, following the Tananau River, the largest affluent of the Yukon, from its headwaters to its mouth, a dis-

ance of about 800 miles. Very little was known of this great region except that it contains some mountain ranges and that the Indians report it to be covered with luxuriant herbage in summer and to be rich in timber and mineral resources. Lieut ALLEN's work derives special interest from the fact that the Yukon is now believed by many to be the greatest river in North America. No conclusive measure ments have yet been made, but Mr. Ivan Pareport on Alaska for the last census, estimates that the river pours into Behring's Sea through its several mouths one-third more water every hour than the Mississippi discharges. A part of the Tananah River has been previously vis-Ited, and some gold was found on its banks.

The worst thing the DAVENPORT organs have been able to find against Gen. JONES appears to be that he conducts his business of making and selling scales like a man whose heart is in his work, and not like a dude or an aristocrat, who is afraid of solling his fingers. They prefer a fellow like the Iceberg Candidate who considers it undignified to make speeches to or to some into contact with common people, whose votes he is nevertheless very anxious to get. But he will find that the voters prefer a plain but energetic man of business like Jones

HENDRICKS wouldn't talk politics on 'Change it Mt. Louis. Has Tax Sun's great "coon hunter" pounds down even that tough old Democratic bird !— Waterbury American.

We spoke of Mr. CLEVELAND as a coon hunter after he had made Attorney-General GARLAND stop joking about a very serious matter, but that doesn't make him THE SUN's coon hunter. It was a first-rate name, but he is everybody's soon hunter just as much as ours, and may his powers never grow less.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Courant, is generally accurate, but sometimes t is led into error. The Courant avers that the word "mugwump" owes its existence to Gov. WALLER, now our Consul-General at London, and THE SUN, we are told, "caught on to the expression." The truth is, mugwump is a very ancient noun of the Algonquin language, and t was first made known to English-speaking people by JOHN ELIOT, the apostle of the Indians, who set it forth in his translation of the New Testament into the Algonquin in the year 1661. It was first brought into modern use by THE SUN in the spring of 1883, and naturally excited a high degree of attention. This finally ed to its specific application to the political kickers of 1884.

Gen EDWARD F. JONES, our future Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Utica. The number of eminent men wife are natives of Oneida county is astonishing.

It is believed that, in addition to his bloody shirt, the Hon. John Sherman is about to paint

The Arctic explorers are turning their atention from the north pole to the magnetic pole, and both Lieut, Schwatza and Lieut, Ray have expressed their willingness to lead an exploring party to the spot where the needle points up and down instead of north and south. In this age of electricity and magnetism probably everybody feels more interest in the magnetic pole than in the geographical pole, except, perhaps, those who think, with the Presient of the Boston University, that the Garden of Eden was situated at the northern extremity of the earth's axis.

Is THE SUN a victim of erroneous, obstinate

We hope not, indeed; and yet the number of omen who can be usefully employed about a newspaper office is rather limited.

DAVID J. DEAN, one of the Democratic nominees for Judge of the City Court, is now the senior assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel. He has been for many years past imployed there, and his able service has made him well known to members of the bar. Probably no other lawyer in this city has argued as many cases before the Court of Appeals as Mr. DRAN, and his knowledge of municipal law is remarkable.

The Flood Rock explosion seems to have caused a pretty respectable earthquake. Its vi-brations were perceived at the Harvard College Observatory, one hundred and ninety miles dis tant in an air line. To be sure it required a magnifying glass to see the effect of the motion, which was measured only by hundredths of an inch, and yet it is sufficiently surprising that man should have been able to shake, ever in the slightest degree, so large a portion of the earth's surface.

HOADLY has gone to join INDEX NOYES.-The trouble was that Gov. HOADLY joined In-DEX Noves some time before the election.

The Blatur of the Tide.

From the Citizen. The same kind of feeling prevails in the Empire State that of old was felt previous to great Democratic victories. The flood of Deocracy is rising, and will, in two or three weeks hence, sweep all before it. For every Mugwump who goes back to his idols a score of honest Irish Blaine admirers will fall into line.

Political Items.

Since February, 1784, when Marinus Willett was made Sheriff of New York, no German or German-American has during the intervening 100 years held Since Jan. 1, 1864, when Henry W. Genet went out of

office as County Clerk, seven incumbents of that posi-tion have been elected. Five of these resided when chosen, or reside now, within the boundaries of the old Twentisth Assembly district, from which James A Flack the Tammany-Irving Hall candidate has bee Andrew J. White, the County Democracy can

for Sheriff, is the first Democratic nomines for that po-sition since 1859 who had never previously been a candidate for an elective office in this city.

Patrick Keenan, when elected County Clerk in 1892, received 84.180 votes. Hugh J. Grant had 85,861 for Mayor last year. There were three candidates on both

The registry for the first two days this year is, in the second Assembly district, the strongest Democratic dis-riet in the city, 400 more than it was in 1882. In the seventh Assembly, the strongest Republican, it is 400

When last a candidate, David B. Hill received in this city 124,801 votes. Ira Davenpert, in 1883, received 58,548. The difference is over 21,000 greater than Cleveland's majority over Blaine in this city last November. George C. Barrett was elected Judge of the Court of Common Piess in 1808, and of the Supreme Court in 1871. His majority was the largest received by a caudi-date for that office in ten years, and larger than any since. Edward Patterson, who is a candidate for Judge of the Goart of Common Plans, ran for the same position last year, and was 91 votes short of an election, getting 74, 181 to 74,242 for the successful candidate. The retiring Judgs, the Hon. Charles P. Daly, entered upon the dis-charge of his duties in 1845, and was redected in 1856

He Deserves a Dinner.

From the Shelbyville Daily Dem. E. Stevenson, the Pirst Assistant Postmaster-General, will be fifty years old the 25th of October. We suggest to the Democrats over at Washing-ton that they remind this Jackson Democrat of the fact by surprising him with a big dinner, at which Vice-President Hendricks will preside. At such a dinner and on such an occasion the toast "Turn the rasonic out" could be responded to with equal grace by either Headricks or Stevenson. This paper wishes Mr. Stevenson a long life; it wants to see him live to be 100 years old, and in all of this time it wants to see him directing in some way the Meller of the see him directing in ome way the affairs of the Government. He is moorat, and that tells the whole story.

> The President Bisappointed. From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The report is current that the President is greatly disappointed and much am-noyed at the fact that Postmaster Pearson of New York, an officer whom be nominated as the reward of the in-dependent vote is that State, has aunounced himself in favor of the candidacy of Devenport. It appears that although the President and the Cabinet officers use various agencies to declare themselves for the ticket, it is regarded as unseemly for Posimaster son and Naval Officer Burt to express their pol

From the Hartfort Couran Mr. Carl Schurs told the Administration at a

CONNECTICUT POLITICS. enter Hawley's Successor—What Demo

HARTFORD, Oct. 17.-Judging from the returns of the town elections held on the first Monday of this month, there has been no perceptible change in the political situation in Connecticut during the past year. The election of Cleveland and Hendricks has brought no losses to the Republicans and no gains to the Democrats. In the opinion of many Democrats this result is owing to the failure of the President to "turn the rascals out" from the Federal offices and replace them with members of his own party. In this State the work of removing Republican officeholders has thus far proceeded very slowly, and the general policy of the Administration and of the Democratic leaders seems to be to allow the offensive partisans to serve the expiration of their terms. The only removal thus far announced is that of Major Tibbits, Collector of Customs at New London. who during the Presidential canvass stumped Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indians, and advocated the burning of Yale College because of the free trade doctrines there taught by Prof. Sumner; and even in that isolated case it is said that his Democratic successor has received the appointment coupled with a notification that he is not to take possession of the office until the expiration of the college burner's term, a month hence. The Democratic workers are naturally discouraged by the dilatory policy of the President, and, under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Republicans held their own in the town elections. The hope is entertained that when Congrass meets a clean sweep will be made of the swarm of active Republican politicians who are still introduced in the Federal offices, and the first and most important step thus taken toward securing a Democratic victory in 1886, when a Legislature is to be chosen that will elect a successor to then, Joseph R. Hawiey in the United States Benate. said that his Democratic successor has received

Legislature is to be chosen that will elect a successor to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley in the United States Senate,

The November ejection this year will be for Senators in the odd districts and a full House of Representatives. Little interest is felt by either party in the canvase, as the Senators to be chosen will, under the provisions of the blennial session amendment, hold office for only one year, and thus have no voice in the election of a United States Senator. The probability is that the Republicans will retain control of the House by a reduced majority, while the Senate will be close, with at least even chances in favor of the Democrats.

Next year will witness one of the hottest contests ever known in Connecticut politics. It is the expectation of the Democrate that William H. Barnum will enter the canvass as a candidate for United States Senator, and well-informed Republicans concede that in such an event the rediscettion of Gen. Hawley will be extremely doubtful. Mr. Barnum is the man above all others whose active participation in politics the Republicans dread, and the suggestion that he will take the field next year causes a chill to errep down the spinal columns of their leaders.

If Mr. Barnum determines to become a can-

politics the Republicans dread, and the suggestion that he will take the field next year causes a chill to ereep down the spinal columns of their leaders.

If Mr. Barnum determines to become a candidate for Senator, the probability is that Congressman Mitcheli will be pushed as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Barnum-Mitchell combination would prove invincible, unless the Democracy should be handicapped by the President allowing a large share of the Federal patronage to remain in Republican hands. In the face of such a combination the Republicans would find it difficult to command an available candidate for Governor, and would doubtless be compelled to put forward Gov. Harrison for a second term, provided he would consent to be sacrificed. P. C. Lounsbury of Fairfield county, who was Harrison's principal competitor for the nomination last year, and was defeated by the Hawley influence, would doubtless have the support of the Senator's friends next year if he would consent to the use of his name. His barrel would be a very handy thing for Gen. Hawley to utilize in securing a Republican majority in the Legislature, and the "Gentleman in Politica" will not object to "a candidate with a check pinned to his cont" (as Mr. Lounsbury was called in the Republican State Convention of 1884), when the check is to be cashed for his own benefit. It is very doubtful, however, if Mr. Lounsbury can be induced to engage in the occupation of raking Gen. Hawley's chestnuts out of the fire. He will probably prefer to run for Governor in a year when Mr. Barnum is not a candidate for office, and when his contribution to the campaign fund will not be diverted for the purpose of securing a Hawley majority in the Legislature.

It is reported that the small contingent of fungwumps will make strenuous efforts to induce the President not to send to the Senate the nomination of Alexander Troup editor of the New Haven Union, for Collector of Internal Revenue, and, falling to accomplish that, will attempt to defeat Mr. Troup's confi Mr. Troup is too much of a self-made man and too sterling a Democrat to suit the Mugwump contingent. He has shocked their sensitive nerves by turning out the Republican deputy collectors, with a single scention, and putting good Democrats in their places. In their raid on Mr. Troup the Mugwumps expect to receive sid and comfort from Senator Hawley, who displays Mugwumpian tendencies in those intervals during which he is not engaged in waving the bloody shirt. The appointment of Mr. Troup gave solid satisfaction to a large majority of the Democrats of Connecticut, and the failure of the President to send his name to the Senate would prove a source of weakness to the party in this State.

TILDEN ELECTED IN 1876.

The Opinion of Ex-President Grant.

From the Philadelphia Times. It is idle to dispute the distinct declara-

It is idle to dispute the distinct declarations made by Gen. Grant and published by Mr. Childs in the Public Ledger, in regard to Grant's anticipated judgment of the Electoral Commission. He was conversing freely and voluntarily of the ovents of his Administration with Mr. Childs, Mr. Drexel, and Mr. McClure, and he displayed a minute knowledge of the political complications of 1876-7 that greatly impressed those who beard him.

What views Gen. Grant may have entertained as to the election of 1876 immediately after the election, or until the creation of the Electoral Commission, did not enter into the conversation. He was not prompted to any declaration on the subject, and he discussed only the situation as it presented itself when the Electoral Commission was formed. He told why he favored it, and added that he always expected the Commission to award the vote of Louisians to Mr. Tilden.

Those who have disputed the statement of Mr. Childs doubtless refer to expressions of Gen. Grant immediately after the election, when he was warmly enlisted in party success, and probably accepted for the time partisan reports of the situation, But he thoroughly examined the question for himself; the earnestly advised the creation of the Electoral Commission, and he did it believing that Tilden would be declared elected. He did not wish Tilden's election, but he did wish the honestly elected President to exercise the trust confided to him by the American people.

Chairman Hensel has sent to the Press for publication the following answer to an editorial in that journal:

In to-day's paper you accuse me of misrepresentation; of making an untruthful statement without authority, warrant, or justification, because I am reported to have said in a recent speech in Ohio:

There comes to us as a voice from the grave the testimony of the dead commander of the Union armies, twice the Republican President of the Union armies, that from the beginning of the electors of the Union States, that from the beginning of the electors of the Control of the

that from the beginning of the electoral struggle Grant believed Mr. Tildes fairly had a majority of the electors of 1878.

You assume correctly that I made this statement upon the authority of Mr. George W. Childs. You say incorrectly that Mr. Childs and nothing of the kind." It you will turn to Mr. Childs so wan newspaper, the Public Ledger of Sept. 5, 1885, you will find his own version of his valuable and interesting reminiscences of Gen. Grant furnished to the agent of a syndicate of newspapers, the Press among them. In this Mr. Childs says Gen. Grant was staying with him in Phiadelphia on the morning after the Tilden-Hayes election, and to a company of leading Bepublicans Grant said: "Gentlemen, it looks to me as if Mr. Tilden was elected."

Further on Childs says that just before Gen. Grant started on his journey around the world—after the Electoral Commission had done its work and Hayes was inaugurated—he said in this city to Mesers. Drexel, McClure, and Childs that he expected from the beginning until the final judgment that the electoral vote of Louisiana would be awarded to Tilden. He spoke in 1877) of South Carolina and Oregon as justiful belonging to Hayes: of Florida as reasonably doubtful, and of Louisiana as for Tilden."

The recollections of this conversation by Mesers. McClure and Drexel confirm Mr. Childs. I think you will agree with me that my authority, justified my yestelment.

I am well aware that the version of Mr. Childs's article printed in your eateemed newspaper does not contain the statement I have quoted but the Ledger publication is before me as I write, and I refer you to it for my "authority." "warrant," and "justification."

The meanter is between you and Mr. Childs. Settle it with him.

Let me add, however, that you do him injustice is averyther and pression had one have desert to averythe and pression had one have desert to averythe and pression had one have desert to averythe the would not have desert to averythe and pression had one have desert to averythe he would not have

This matter is between you and Mr. Childs. Settle it with him.

Let me add, however, that you do him injustice in saying he would not have dared to say this while his friend. Gen. Grant, lived: for I am informed Mr. Childs's article was written in the expectation that it would be published in Gen. Grant's lifetime. Yours truly.

Philadelphia. Oct. 14.

W. U. Hensel.

John Tyler and Andy Johnson Broke the From the Globe Democrat. One of the traditions of our Government is hat the President must always vota, and vote the traight ticket of his party.

Keep in the house that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholers morbus, crampa diarrhea, solic, or any affection of the lowers, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will lad in it a uncul and reliable oursily a --

MAKING BUSINESS FOR GRANT & WARD

Comptroller Grant Said to Maye Sont the City's Customers to That Firm. Ferdinand Ward did not appear before the Gibbs investigating committee yesterday. His counsel advised bim not to appear. in view of the near approach trial. Deputy City Chamberlain Gilley, who saw deputy during the term of Nelson Tappan, was questioned as to the deposits of city money in the Marine Bank, and especially as to the withdrawing of the \$600,000 just before the bank failed. Mr. Gilley testified just before the bank failed. Mr. Gilley testified that the warrant for the withdrawal of the last-named sum was drawn by Chamberlain Tuppan without consultation with Comptroller Grant, because of the last that a very large sum was needed to pay interest on the city debt. He was asked wby it was that when the city needed \$1.600,000 revenue bonds were issued instead of using the money already on deposit. The only explanation he could give was that the Comptroller had the management of the revenue bonds,

Somptroller had the manual man William H. Dikeman, who has been stock and bond cierk in the Comptroiler's office for forty years, testified that previous to the appointment of Comptroiler Grant it had been the custom for moneyed institutions or wealthy men to apply to the Finance Department for the bonds. Comptroiler S. Hastings Grant inaugurated the method of referring applicants to brokers. When capitains applied for bonds he would say the city had none to sell, and then give the purchaser the information that possibly the bonds could be had of Grant & Ward.

BALES OF NEWPORT HOUSES.

Mr. Lorillard Completes the Transfer of his

NEWPORT, Oct. 17 .- On Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard were in town to complete the sale of "The Breakers" to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbill. The deed of the property shows that the house and land brought but \$300,000 instead of \$400,000, as was at first reported The additional \$100,000 was for the furniture and fixtures. It is not thought that Mr. Loriland fixtures. It is not thought that Mr. Lorillard will make any money out of the transaction. The land tiself cost him nearly \$140.000, and the house, stables, barns, lodges, and other improvements aggregated as much more. Mr. Cornelius Vanderblit will not occupy the place until next season. Meanwhile Mr. Lorillard is looking about for a smaller place. He says that being here so little he does not feel justified in keeping up so large an establishment.

Mr. C. B. Hosack of New York has just sold his cottage on Halledon Hill to Mr. Hugh J. Willoughly of Philadelphia for \$25,325.

Mr. John Mayer of New Jersey, son-in-law of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer of New York, has purchased the cottage on Rhode Island avenue which was owned by Mrs. Morris, widow of Commander Francis Morris of the United States Navy. Commander Francis Morris of the United States Navy. It is said that Mr. Maturin Livingston of New York will sell his cottage on Believue court. York will sell his cottage on Bellevue court. He will purchase of Mr. James P. Kernochan one-half of the land adjoining that upon which his new house is being srected on the cliff.

CANADA'S GREAT BAILBOAD.

The Last Spike to be Briven in the Can Pacific Early Next Month.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- Sir Charles Tupper, Cansian Minister of Railways, has just arrived in this city on his way east. He has been west on a tour of inspection over the Canadian Pacific. He went out several months ago over the Northern Pacific, From Portland, Ore., he went north into British Columbia and made an examination of the Canadian Pacific's cosat terminal facilities at Port Moody and other points. He returned east over the new Canadian Pacific transcentinental line to Winnipeg, driving over the uncompleted portion in the Rocky Mountains.

He says that the work is progressing rapidly. Only forty miles of road yet remains to be built to connect the Government road with that which the Canadian Pacific Railroad is building. This is the only uncompleted part of the

which the Canadian Pacific Hailroad is Dullu-ing. This is the only uncompleted part of the road west of Winnipeg. The forty miles yet to be built are west of Kicking Horse Pass. Sir Charles Tupper thinks connections between these sections will be made during the early part of November.

When this work is completed the Canadian Pacific will have a through line from Montreal

Pacific will have a through line from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, as the Lake superior section, it is expected, will be rendy for business by the first of next month. All arrangements for the opening ceremonies have been made. The last spike will be driven by Governor-General Lansdowne, who is now in the mountains,

POLITICS IN MEXICO.

The Government Discussing Questions of Tariff Reform and Pinasce.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 17 .- The Cabinet and Congressional discussions of tariff reform editorial article in the Boston Herald has been translated and reproduced here, creating much comment. The editorial hints that a loan to Mexico might perhaps be raised in the United States, the Government of the latter country guaranteeing the interest thereon in consideration of certain trade concessions.

El Nacional, commenting on the editorial, demands of the official journal of the Government an explanation of the current rumors that Mexico is debating free trade with the United States.

A scheme for free trade between the two republics the United States to pay Mexico \$15.

A scheme for free trade between the two republics, the United States to pay Maxico 215,000,000 annually, is being discussed. European mercantile interests are opposed to the project, taking the ground that such a treaty with the United States would destroy all European importing business. Among Americans the plan is thought to be a wise one, as it would lead to a great increase in trade, opening up the entire Mexican market to American manufacturres, and bringing the two countries into very intimate and friendly relations. The Mexican editors who recently travelled in the United States believe in closer commercial connection with that country.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S WILL Leaving his Estate to Three Bishops in Trus

The last will and testament of John Mc-Closkey, Cardinal Archbishop of New York, ed in the Surrogate's office vesterday by T. J. Barry. It is written on a sheet and a hai f foolscap. First, the Cardinel directs that all his just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon as possible after his death. Then he as soon as possible after his death. Then he gives all his cetate real and personal, without reference to its extent or value, to the Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, Coadjutor Archbishop, the Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, and the Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, Bishop of Albany, to have and to hold as joint tensuts, not tensuts in common. He nominates the same three olergymen his executors. Although not stated in specific terms, it is understood that this bequest conveys all his property for the use of the Church. The will was made in September, 1882. The witnesses are William Quinn, John M. Quirk, and W. P. O'Conner.

The Parliamentary Fund. From the New York Tables.

The Irishmen of New York, actuated by the noble example of their brothers in Obicago, will meet at Ferrero Hall, Fourteenth street, Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., to send across the Atlantic words of cheor and substantial aid to the great Irish leader, Charles Stewar Parnell. The leading Irishmen of the metropolis, as well as many prominent American sympathizers with the Irish cause, have signified their willingness to be present, or send letters of sympathy assomeanied by checks in aid of the Parliamentary fund. Charles A. Dana, who has always been the constant friend of Ireland and her people, will preside on the occasion, and the Rev. Henry A. Braun, D. D., an eminent divine, a true patriot, and one of the most eloquent lecturers day, will deliver an address on "Ireland's Right to Self

No man, no matter to what party or faction he may belong, who loves Ireland and her cause, should be allent or idle now. This is the hour for action, and

Nobody Wanted to Take the Chance A great many persons who went far away to

A great many persons who went far away to escape the big explosion on Saturday will be surprised to learn that it would have been possible for a man te remain on Flood Block all the while, and with a fair chance of coming off silve. Two immense bottles of thin glass, as big around as a man, which had contained the fluid for filling the battery lars, and which were left on the island, were found after the explosion not even cracked. They had only a slight packing of straw to protect them, and had scaped, while others like the had been ground to powder. Lieut, Darby thought that a man with the same amount of atraw around him might have sat upon each bettle, and told all about how it felt.

Men of the People.

From the Syracuse Courier.

Hundreds of laboring men in Onondaga who have suntily voted the Republican ticket will vote the Democratic ticket this year. Gov. Hill has proved himself to be the friend of the workingmen, and the Democratic constitutions of the workingmen, and the poeratic candidates are self-made men-men of the people.

His Opinion as an Expert. Interviewer-What is your position in regard

the foreigness was in your position in regard to the labor question, Mr. Davesport!

Mr. Davesport—I am ready to uphold at all times the dignity of labor, sir. Why, even wine and brandy must work before they are good for anything.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The appearance of the race course at Pelham on Thursday did not indicate that Newport and Lenox had been completely deserted by society people. There was a good attendance, but not so full as it was expected to be. Mr. Oli-ver Iselin's coach, with Mrs. Frank Lawrance and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, was on the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Fornando Ynnaga and Miss Fanny Bininger were with Mr. Fellowes on his four-in-hand, while Mr. James Waterbury had only Mrs. Bowler of Cincinnati and one of two men on his coach. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sands, Mrs. Belmont Purdy, the Misses Beeckman, Miss Daisy Stevens, who has recently re-turned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Frederic W. Stevens, in Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster and Miss Coster, Miss Zerega and her betrothed, Mr. Pelham Clinton, Mr. Heckscher and Miss E. Heckscher, and Miss May Bird were among those who were present. Those holding members' tickets were served with an excellent lunch in a tent erected on the club house grounds, and when the races were over a large number returned to the club house for afternoon tes, and wandered about the grounds and along the water's edge until a late hour. The dance on Friday night was a very protty affair, arranged with so much elegance and refinement as to suggest a gentleman's private residence rather than a club house. The wide fireplaces with their blazing logs, the cosey, comfortable chairs and sofas, the wreaths and garlands of leaves and flowers, and the numbers of bright eyes and cheeks crimsoned with firelight and excitement, made as pretty a pic-ture as one would wish to see. The races resterday were much better attended than on Thursday.

Although the town looks bright and full the suburbs are by no means deserted. Long Island, which never was intended for gayety. but only for comfort and recuperation, is making its annual spaamodic efforts to be brilliant. There are weekly dances at the Cedarhurst kennels, organized and chaperoned by an at-tractive list of young married indies, but thus far they are said to be very eleepy "functions," At Meadowbrook they are a trifle more lively, ossibly because the sea air does not penetrate so far, and the languor which it induces is not so extensively felt. But even here the meetings, though pleasant, are small, and the numper of beaus and belies limited. Men whe have been hunting all the afternoon are not always in good form for dancing at night.

Miss Hyde's marriage to Mr. Sidney Ripley woke people up, and as it was a typical South Shore day, those who went down by special train enjoyed themselves. The bride was handsomely costumed, and looked her best, as orides, by a happy provision of nature, always do, and the group of bridesmalds was a gay and pretty one. Their gifts from their young friends were handsome and original, and, as is the custom now, were lace pins of a design similar to the ushers' scarf pins. As Mr. Hyde's place is remarkable for the number of fine old oaks that grow on it, the monograms of the bride and groom in brilliants were so interiaced as to take the shape of an oak leaf. The wise man of old tells us that "to every-

thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:" he might have added that to every place there is a distinctive interest and occupation. Hunting and sleeping are the two things that Long Island is best itted for. Men living there spend all the time at their disposal either outside of a horse or inside of a bed. Consequently, it is a poor place for social enjoyment. Orange, New Jersey, which is another popular suburb of New York, is given over entirely to tennis and prirate theatricals. Tennis matches and tennis cournaments go on at the beautiful grounds of he Orange Ciub from June to November, and some of the best players in the country are to be found there. Hunting has never taken such firm hold of Orange as it has of Long Island. although good runs have been made this season by the Essex County Club. As soon as the tennis fever has run its course amateur theatricals come to the fore again, and preparations are now going on for an early perpected, as usual, to lend her valuable aid. Staten Island, which was originally Dutch n all its habits and customs, has of late years become distinctly English. With the hereditary dislike born in an Englishman for s town home, the facilities for going to and from New York have made it especially attractive to those subjects of Queen Victoria who are occupied in making their fortunes in New York. They must be at their places of business every day, and they prefer to spend their nights in the country. Consequently they have founded quite a colony on Staten Island, and this autumn the cricket matches with the English team have all been played there. The most conspicuous British resident of Staten Island is Sir Roderick Cameron. Sir Roderick has a handsome residence and a staff of well-trained servants, and no man entertains more fre-

quently and more liberally. A scheme for converting Mr. Pierre Lorilard's land near Lorillard Station, on the Erie Railroad, among the mountains of Bockland and Orange counties, into a fishing and shooting park is under discussion by a ciety men of sporting tastes. It is proposed to organize a club of 200 members, and call it the Tuxedo Club, each member to pay \$100 entrance fee and \$100 annual dues. In return or these payments the club is offered the use of about 5,000 acres of land, to be stocked with leer and game; and of Tuxedo Lake, the Ramapo River, and several trout ponds—all to be stocked with fish. A club house and casino are to be built and kept open the year round, so hat when summer sports fail those of winter, such as skating, iceboating, and tobogganing, may be enjoyed. In addition to the 200 regular members, persons owning residences in the park are to share in all the privileges offered, part of Mr. Lorillard's project being the bringng of his land into market for country seats.

Nothing new seems to have been invented for winter city entertainments, and the only innovation or improvement upon time-honored asage will be the change of base from Delmonico's to the Metropolitan ballroom for each al-ternate dance of the Patriarchs and Junior Patriarche. A great deal has been done in the way of architectural and decorative changes in Delmonico's rooms. A new system of ventilation has been introduced, which will conduce to the comfort and health of the dancers. Electric lamps of antique brass have been sus-pended from the richly-freecoed ceiling, and what would otherwise be their glaring light subdued by globes of opalescent glass, which have been pronounced by competent judges to

be most becoming to the complexion. Very few debutantes will be added to last year's effective corps de ballet, but of those who are to appear every one will make her mark. This will make itself quite apparent when the names of Miss Emily Hookscher, Miss Martha Otis, Miss Jeanne Borrowe, Miss Florence Griswold, Miss Sally Elliot, and Miss Winthrop, daughter of Mr. Egerton Winthrop, are mentioned. Miss Pearsall, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pearsall of the old Quaker family of that name, will, it is said, have a coming out ball given in her honor, and Miss Winthrop's

debut will, in a measure, be directed and chaperoned by her aunt. Mrs. Frederic Bronson. Mr. Michel-Henry Herbert, the young Engishman who has been spending the summer at Newport, is reported to be engaged to a New York lady. He is a son of the late Lord Herbert of Les, better known among English statesmen as Bir Bidney Herbert, and a brother of the famous Lady Lonsdale. His elder half brothe.

is Earl of Pembroke.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Lyman and Miss Katharine Corse was selemnized with the utmost privacy about ten days since, the mourning for the bride's father being too recent to admit of any feetivity. There is no truth whatever in the report industriously circulated by malicious busybodies that Mrs. Charles Lyman is by the terms of her father's will out off from all participation in his estate. She will have her full share in common with his other children. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman. Mrs. Corse, and Miss Minnie Corse will sail very shortly for England, where Miss Corse will be married to Mr. de Fiorio in the spring.